

A NEW GENUS AND SPECIES OF FRESHWATER ANISOGAMMARIDAE (CRUSTACEA, AMPHIPODA) FROM YUNNAN, CHINA

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Abstract *Eurypodogammarus helobius* gen. nov. et sp. nov. is described based on materials from Yunnan Province. The new genus is distinct from other genera of Anisogammaridae in having a robust body and all coxal gills with only one accessory gill. A detailed description and illustrations of this freshwater amphipod are given and differences among related species are discussed.

Key words *Eurypodogammarus*, Anisogammaridae, new species, Yunnan, China.

1 Introduction

The family Anisogammaridae Bousfield, 1977 is endemic to the North Pacific rim region (Bousfield, 1979). Bousfield (1979, 2001) concentrated his work on the taxonomy of eastern Pacific anisogammarids, whereas Morino (1985, 1993) and Lee & Seo (1990, 1992) worked on Japanese and Korean members of this group. However, Chinese anisogammarids have been poorly studied and five species are hitherto recorded: *Eogammarus ryotoensis* Ueno, 1940, *E. turgimanus* Shen, 1955, *Fuxiana yangi* Sket, 2000, *Jesogammarus* (*J.*) *fontanus* Hou & Li, 2004, and *J. (J.) hebeiensis* Hou & Li, 2004. *Eogammarus ryotoensis* and *E. turgimanus* have never been redescribed because of the loss of the type material, which, based on the figures, may belong to the genus *Jesogammarus*.

During the study of newly collected specimens from Yunnan Province, we found a new species that cannot be assigned to any known genus of Anisogammaridae. The present paper gives a description of the new species and proposes a new genus for the species.

2 Material and Methods

Specimens were collected with a fine mesh hand net and then preserved in 75% ethanol. Prior to dissection, the body length was recorded by holding the specimen straight to measure the distance along the dorsal side of the body from the base of the first antennae to the base of the telson. All dissected appendages were mounted on slides according to the methods de-

scribed by Holsinger (1967). Appendages were drawn using an Olympus BH2 compound microscope equipped with a drawing tube.

All types and other material are deposited in the Institute of Zoology, Chinese Academy of Sciences (IZ-CAS), Beijing.

3 Description

Eurypodogammarus gen. nov.

Diagnosis. Body stout. Head with large eyes and shallow inferior antennal sinus. Antennae 1 and 2 with long setae on posterior margin of peduncular articles; flagellum of antenna 2 with calceoli in male. Mouth parts *Gammarus*-like, palp of maxilla 1 without lateral setae; inner lobe of lower lip absent. Gnathopods sexually dimorphic; propodus palm margin of gnathopods 1 and 2 with peg spines in male, dactylus of gnathopods 1 and 2 with concavity, accessory lobe short, medially set; gnathopods 1 and 2 in female dissimilar, gnathopod 2 with pectinate palmar spines. Pereopods 3 and 4 with wide merus and short carpus. Basis of pereopod 7 with long setae on posterior margin in both sexes. Coxal gills of gnathopod 2 and pereopods 3–7 with single accessory gills. Pleonites dorsally flat, with setae; epimeral plates 2 and 3 acute on posterodistal corner. Urosomites with dorsal spines. Uropods 1 and 2 beyond peduncle of uropod 3. Uropod 3 stout, inner ramus less than one-third of outer ramus, inner margin with a row of plumose setae; outer ramus foliaceous, terminal article well developed. Telson deeply cleft,

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with lateral spines.

Type species. *Eurypodogammarus helobius* sp. nov.

Etymology. *Eurypodogammarus* is derived from the Greek words “eury”, meaning wide, and “pous”, meaning foot. So “Eurypodō” refers to the wide and stout legs.

Discussion of affinities. Anisogammaridae Bousfield, 1977 was divided into ten genera (Bousfield, 1979; Barnard & Barnard, 1983): *Anisogammarus* Derzhavin, 1927, *Eogammarus* Birstein, 1933, *Barrowgammarus* Boufield, 1979, *Locustogammarus* Bousfield, 1979, *Spinulogammarus* Tzvetkova, 1972, *Spasskogammarus* Bousfield, 1979, *Jesogammarus* Bousfield, 1979, *Annanogammarus* Bousfield, 1979, *Ramellogammarus* Bousfield, 1979, *Carineogammarus* Bousfield, 1979. After this, Anisogammaridae was revised based on new materials and new concepts. Morino (1985) insisted that *Jesogammarus* and *Annanogammarus* should be demoted to subgenera of genus *Jesogammarus*. Sket (2000) recorded a new genus *Fuxiana*, base on materials from the depths of Lake Fuxian, China.

This new genus *Eurypodogammarus* is closely related to *Carineogammarus* in sharing the following characters: each coxal gill with one short accessory gill and peduncular articles 4 and 5 of antenna 2 with long setae. *Eurypogammarus* can be distinguished from *Carineogammarus* by the male antenna 2 with calceoli; pleonites dorsally flat, bearing setules; outer ramus of uropod 3 with marginal plumose setae, and a well developed terminal article.

Eurypodogammarus is similar to *Jesogammarus*, which was recorded from the West Pacific region only, in having calceoli on antenna 2, dorsally flat pleonites, and the outer ramus of uropod 3 with plumose setae and a well developed terminal article. *Eurypodogammarus* differs from *Jesogammarus* in the peduncular articles of antenna 1 and 2 having long setae, stout pereopods 3-7, wider and shorter carpus of pereopods 3 and 4, and all coxal gills with a single accessory gill, in stead of double accessory gills on gnathopod 2 and pereopods 3-5 in *Jesogammarus*.

Eurypodogammarus helobius sp. nov. (Figs. 1-6)

Material examined. Holotype male, 9.2 mm (IZCAS-I-A0119); Yangzonghai Lake (24°51'56.1" N, 102°58'49.4" E), Tangchi Town, Yiliang County, alt. 1777 m, 17 June 2003. Paratypes: 188 males, 65 females, and 15 juveniles, all same data as holotype.

Description of male. Body length 9.2 mm, stout.

Head (Fig. 1A). Eyes relatively large, a little longer than wide; inferior antennal sinus shallow.

Antenna 1 (Fig. 1B). Peduncular articles 1-3 gradually shorter, peduncular article 1 with a group of long setae on distal margin, article 2 with 3-4 groups of long setae on posterior margin, article 3 with 2 groups of long setae on posterior margin; flagellum with 18 articles, most of which with aesthetascs; accessory flagellum with 4 articles.

Antenna 2 (Fig. 1C) a little shorter than antenna 1; peduncular articles 4 and 5 with short setae on anterior margin and long setae on posterior margin, peduncular article 5 about 0.8 times as long as article 4; flagellum with 9 articles, primary 4 articles with cup shaped calceoli.

Upper lip (Fig. 2A) with convex ventral margin, with minute setae.

Left mandible (Figs. 1D, F). Incisor with 5 teeth; lacinia mobilis with 4 teeth; spine row with 7 pairs of plumose setae; molar with 1 plumose seta; palp article 2 with 7 short and a row of 7 long submarginal setae, 11 marginal setae, palp article 3 about 0.8 times as long as article 2, with a group of 7 simple A setae, a row of 6 simple G setae, 13 plumose D setae, and 9 E setae.

Right mandible (Fig. 1E). Incisor with 4 teeth; lacinia mobilis bifurcate, each with 5 apical teeth.

Lower lip (Fig. 2B). Inner lobes indistinct.

Maxilla 1 (Figs. 1G-J) asymmetrical, left inner plate with a row of 16 plumose setae on medial margin; outer plate with 11 stout spines, each with small dentitions, formula 2-2-2-5-5-6-5-9-5-6-7; second article of palp with 5 slender and simple apical spines and 1 subapical pectinate spine and 1 seta on lateral surface, with 3 setae on medial surface; right palp wider, article 2 with 5 stout spines, 1 pectinate spine, and 2 setae.

Maxilla 2 (Fig. 1K). Inner plate with a diagonal row of 17 plumose setae on medial surface, and many setules on lateral margin; outer plate with setules on lateral margin and long setae on apical margin.

Maxilliped (Figs. 1L-P). Inner plate with 3 stout spines apically, 2 subapical spines and 4 weakly pectinate spines on medial surface, lateral margin with setules; outer plate with a row of 10 blade spines accompanied by stiff setae on medial margin, with 7 pectinate setae apically, lateral margin with setules; palp article 4 claw-shaped, with 1 seta on outer margin and a group of setae at hinge of nail.

Gnathopod 1 (Figs. 2C, E, F). Coxal plate with weakly dilated anterodistal corner, ventral margin setose, inner surface with 4 setae; basis with long setae along proximal anterior margin and posterior margin; carpus short; propodus stout, palm with 6 and 9 peg spines on lateral and medial margin, respectively; dactylus inner margin with a concavity before accessory lobe, accessory lobe short, medially set, bearing 1 seta on inner margin and 1 seta on outer margin.

Gnathopod 2 (Figs. 2D, G, H, I). Coxal plate subrectangular, ventral margin setose; basis with long setae on posterior margin; propodus palm with 8 and 10 peg spines on lateral and medial margins, respectively; dactylus with a concavity before accessory lobe, accessory lobe short, medially set, bearing 1 seta on outer margin, 2 setae on inner margin and 2 setae at hinge of nail.

Pereopod 3 (Figs. 3A, F). Coxal plate subrectangular, ventral margin setose; basis with long setae on posterior margin; merus stout, width about 0.6 times of length, with 1 spine and 2 setae on anterior margin, and several stiff setae on posterior margin; carpus short, about 0.75 times as long as merus; propodus with 3 groups of spines on posterior margin; dactylus with 1 plumose seta on outer margin, and 2 setae at hinge of nail.

Pereopod 4 (Figs. 3B, G). Coxal plate excavated, with setae on posterior margin; merus stout, width about 0.6 times of length; carpus short, about 0.8 times as long as merus, with many spines on posterior margin; propodus with 3 groups of spines on posterior margin; dactylus with 1 plumose seta on outer margin and 2 setae at hinge of nail.

Pereopod 5 (Figs. 3C, H). Coxal plate with 1 seta on ventral margin of anterior lobe, with 3 stiff setae on posteroventral corner; basis weakly concave on posterior margin, bearing 2 groups of setae and 2 spines on anterior margin, and a row of 8 setae on posterior margin; merus width about 0.7 times of length; carpus a little shorter than merus, with spines on anterior and posterior margins; propodus with 3 groups of spines on anterior margin; dactylus with 1 plumose seta on outer margin and 2 stiff setae at hinge of nail.

Pereopod 6 (Figs. 3D, I). Coxal plate with a group of long setae on anterior margin, anterior lobe with 1 stiff seta on ventral margin, posterior lobe with 4 stiff setae on posteroventral corner; basis concaved distally on posterior margin, bearing 9 stiff setae along posterior margin and 2 spines on posterodistal corner; merus width about half of length, with 2 groups of

spines on anterior margin and 1 pair of spines on posterior margin; propodus with 4 groups of spines on anterior margin and 2 groups of spines on posterior margin; dactylus similar to that of pereopod 5.

Pereopod 7 (Figs. 3E, J). Coxal plate with a group of long setae on anterior margin and 5 stiff setae on posterodistal corner; basis weakly expanded on proximal posterior margin, inner surface with groups of setae; merus width about 0.6 times of length; carpus with 2 groups of spines on anterior and posterior margins; propodus with 4 groups of spines on anterior margin and 2 groups of spines on inner side.

Coxal gills 2-7 with 1 accessory gill each. Accessory gill of gnathopod 2 (Fig. 4M) about half length of coxal gill; accessory gills of pereopods 3 (Fig. 4N) and 4 (Fig. 4O) about one third of coxal gill; accessory gill of pereopod 5 (Fig. 4P) about half length of coxal gill; accessory gill of pereopod 6 (Fig. 4Q) longer than half of coxal gill; accessory gill of pereopod 7 (Fig. 4R) smallest.

Pleonites 1-3 (Figs. 4HJ). Abdominal side plate of pleonite 1 ventrally rounded, with 12 setae on anterior corner and 2 setae on posterior margin, posterodorsal margin of pleonite 1 with few setules; abdominal side plate of pleonite 2 with acute posterodistal angle, bearing 4 spines on ventral margin, posterodorsal margin of pleonite 2 with 8 marginal and about 10 submarginal setules; abdominal side plate of pleonite 3 with acute posterodistal angle, bearing 6 spines on ventral margin, posterodorsal margin with many setules.

Pleopods (Figs. 4AC). Pleopods 1 and 2 a little longer than pleopod 3; peduncle with many long setae, with 2 retinacula accompanied by 3-4 plumose setae; outer ramus a little shorter than inner ramus, both fringed with plumose setae.

Urosomites 1-3 (Fig. 4K) weakly elevated, with four groups of spines on urosomites 1 and 2, urosomite 3 with 2 groups of spines.

Uropod 1 (Fig. 4D) nearly reaching end of uropod 3; peduncle longer than both rami, with 1 basofacial spine, 3 marginal and 2 distal spines on outer margin, 2 marginal and 1 distal spines on inner margin; outer ramus with 1 lateral spine and 5 distal spines; inner ramus longer than outer ramus, with 1 lateral and 5 distal spines.

Uropod 2 (Fig. 4E). Peduncle with 2 marginal and 1 distal spines on outer margin, 1 marginal spine and 1 distal spine accompanied by 1 seta on inner margin; both rami stout, outer ramus marginally bare; inner ramus with 1 spine on inner margin and 5 distal

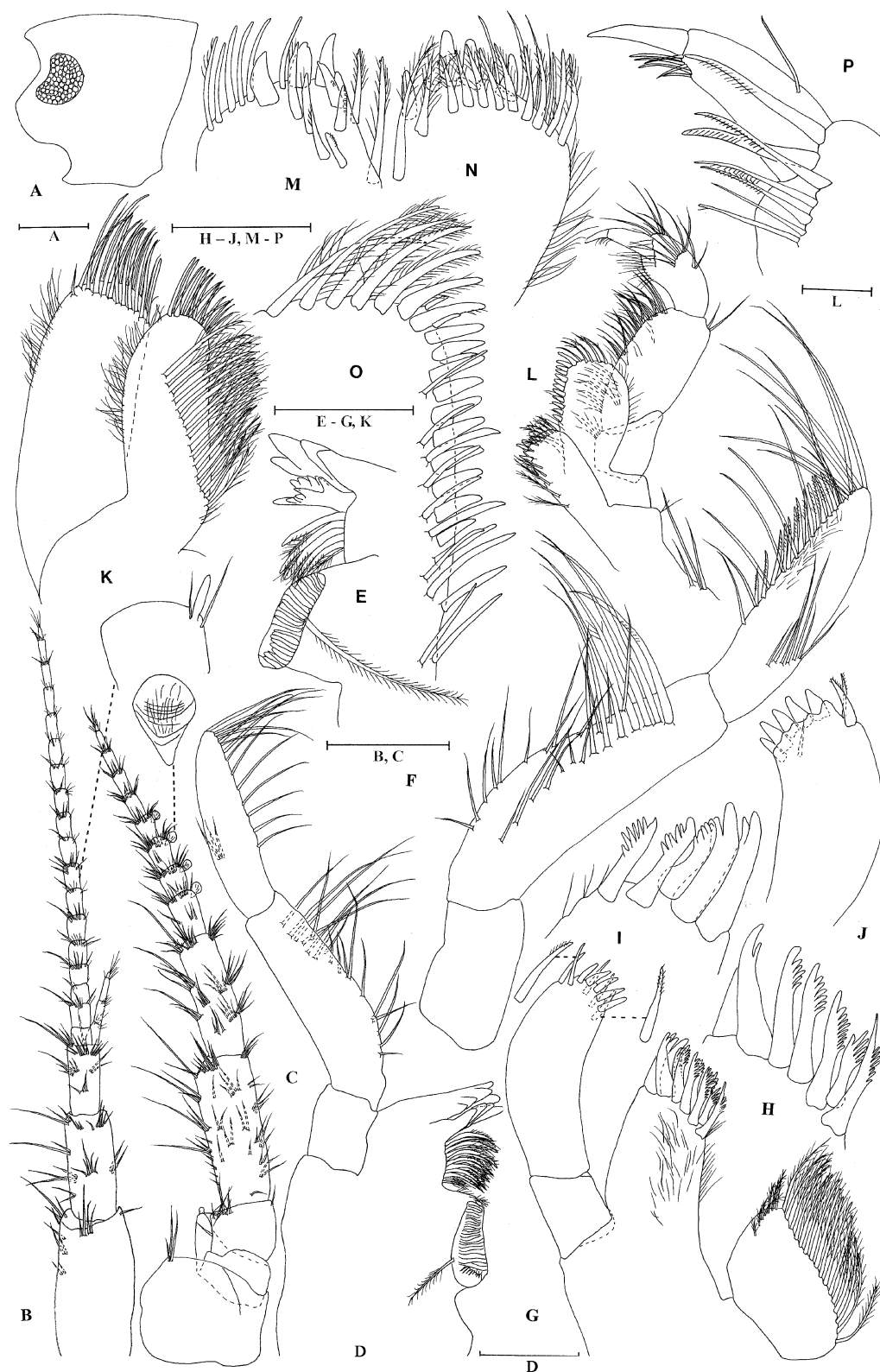


Fig 1. *Eurypodogammarus helobius* sp. nov., male. A. Head. B. Antenna 1. C. Antenna 2. D. Left mandible. E. Right incisor of mandible. F. Palp of left mandible (inner view). G. Left maxilla 1. H. Outer plate of left maxilla 1 (outer view). I. Outer plate of left maxilla 1. J. Palp of right maxilla 1. K. Maxilla 2. L. Maxilliped. M. Right inner plate of maxilliped. N. Left inner plate of maxilliped. O. Outer plate of maxilliped. P. Palp of maxilliped. Scale bars: A-C= 0.5 mm, D-G, K-L= 0.2 mm, H-J, M-P= 0.1 mm.

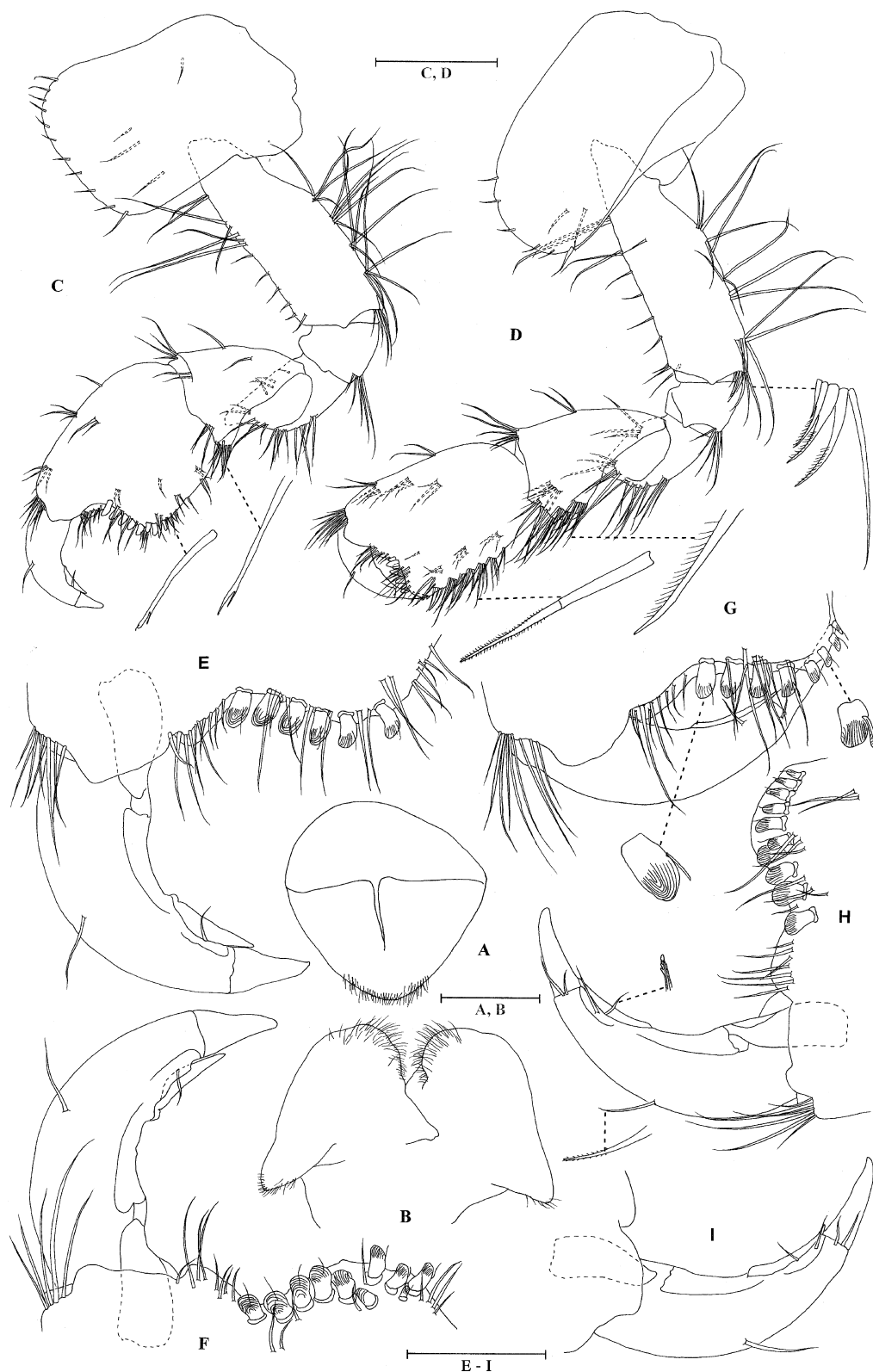


Fig 2. *Eurypodogammarus helobius* sp. nov., male. A Upper lip. B. Lower lip. C. Gnathopod 1. D Gnathopod 2. E. Propodus palm of gnathopod 1 (outer view). F. Propodus palm of gnathopod 1 (inner view). G. Propodus palm of gnathopod 2 (outer view). H. Propodus palm of gnathopod 2 (inner view). I. Dactylus of gnathopod 2. Scale bars: A, B, E I= 0.2 mm, G D= 0.5 mm.

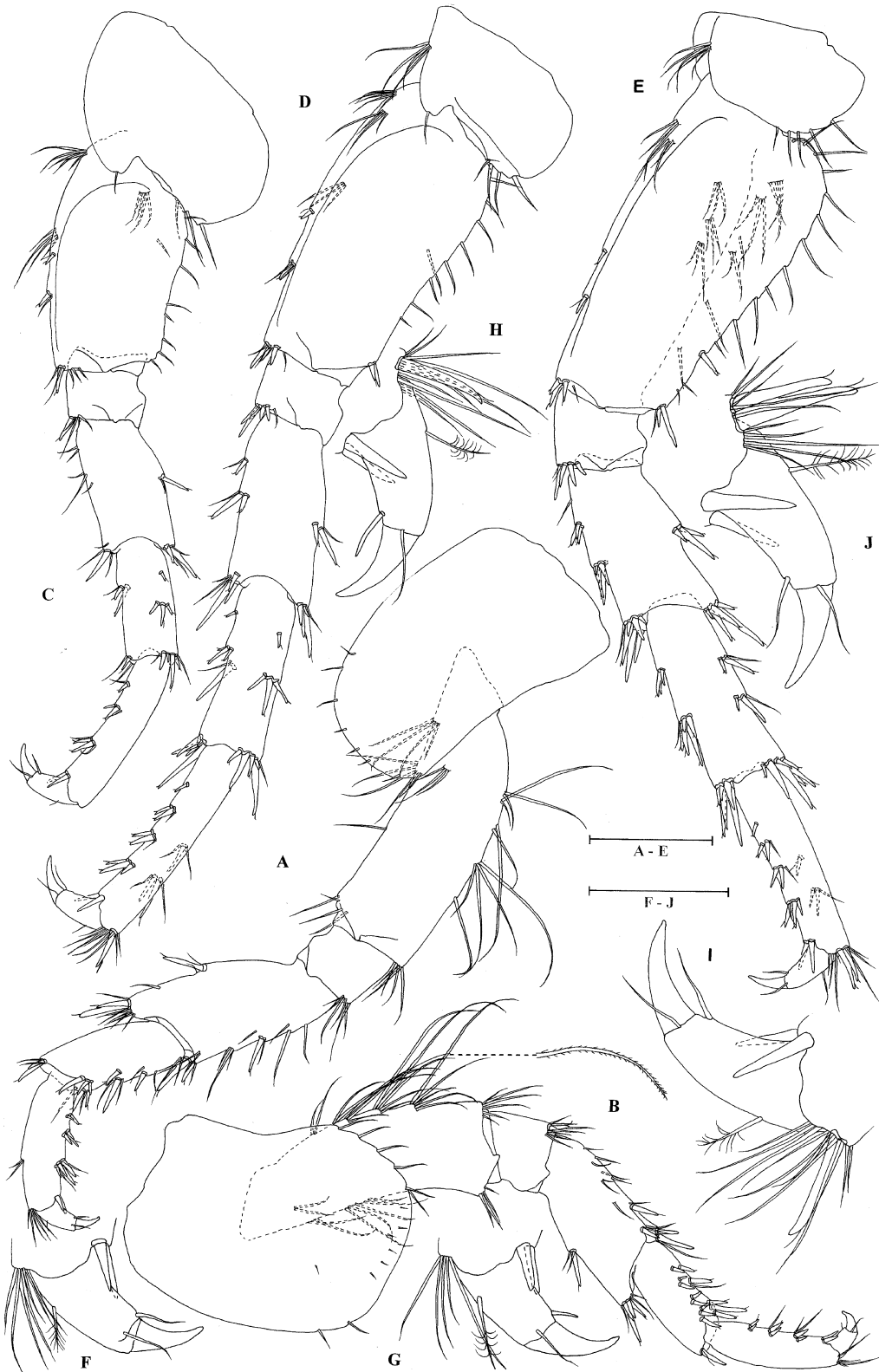


Fig 3. *Eurypodogammarus helobius* sp. nov. , male. A Pereopod 3. B. Pereopod 4. C. Pereopod 5. D Pereopod 6. E. Pereopod 7. F. Dactylus of pereopod 3. G. Dactylus of pereopod 4. H. Dactylus of pereopod 5. I. Dactylus of pereopod 6. J. Dactylus of pereopod 7. Scale bars: A-E= 0. 5 mm, F-J= 0. 2 mm.

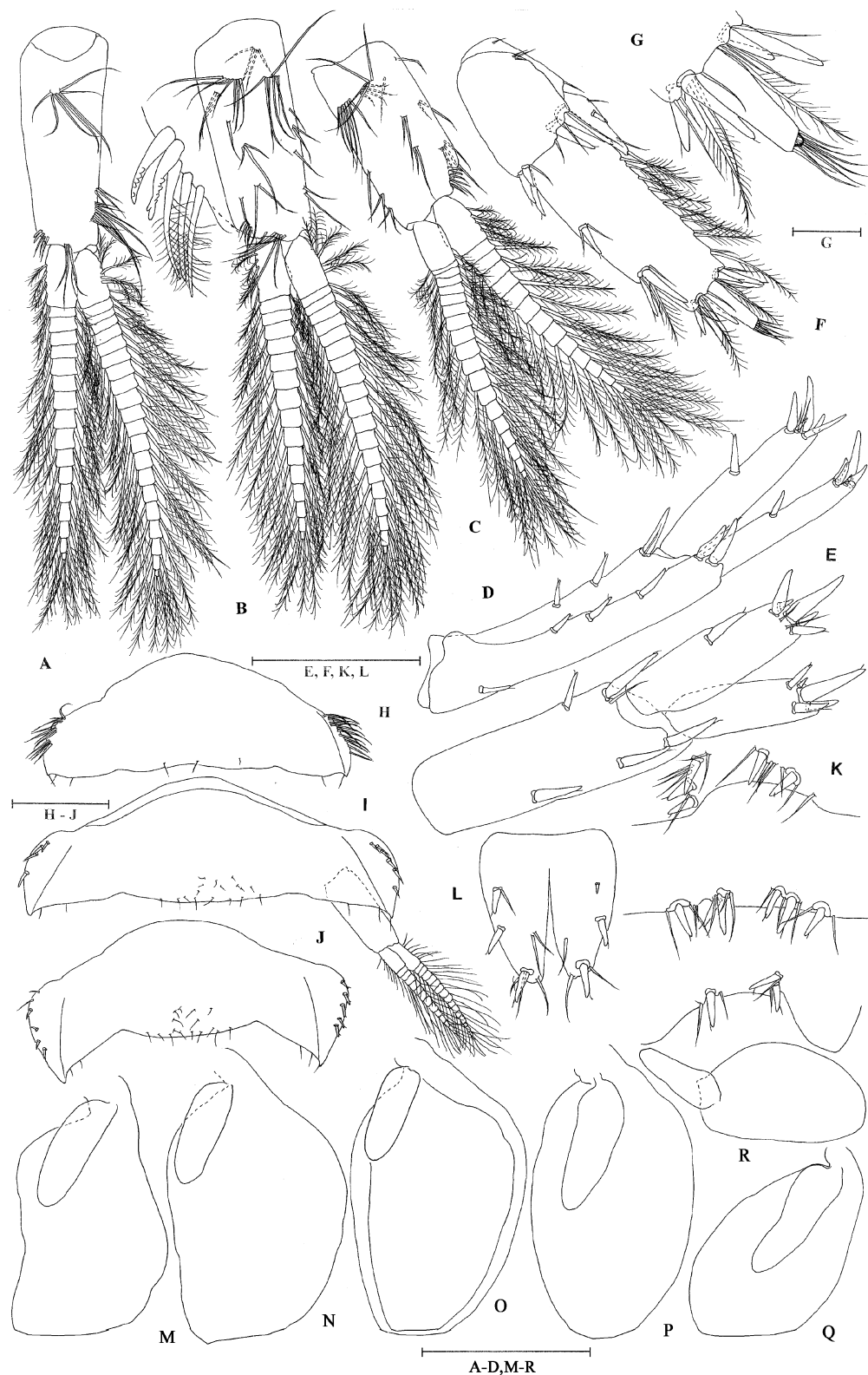


Fig 4. *Eurypodogammarus helobius* sp. nov., male. A. Pleopod 1. B. Pleopod 2. C. Pleopod 3. D. Uropod 1. E. Uropod 2. F. Uropod 3. G. Terminal article of uropod 3. H. Pleonite 1. I. Pleonite 2. J. Pleonite 3. K. Urosomites 1-3. L. Telson. M. Coxal gill of gnathopod 2. N. Coxal gill of pereopod 3. O. Coxal gill of pereopod 4. P. Coxal gill of pereopod 5. Q. Coxal gill of pereopod 6. R. Coxal gill of pereopod 7. Scale bars: A-F, K-R= 0.5 mm, G= 0.1 mm, H-J= 1 mm.

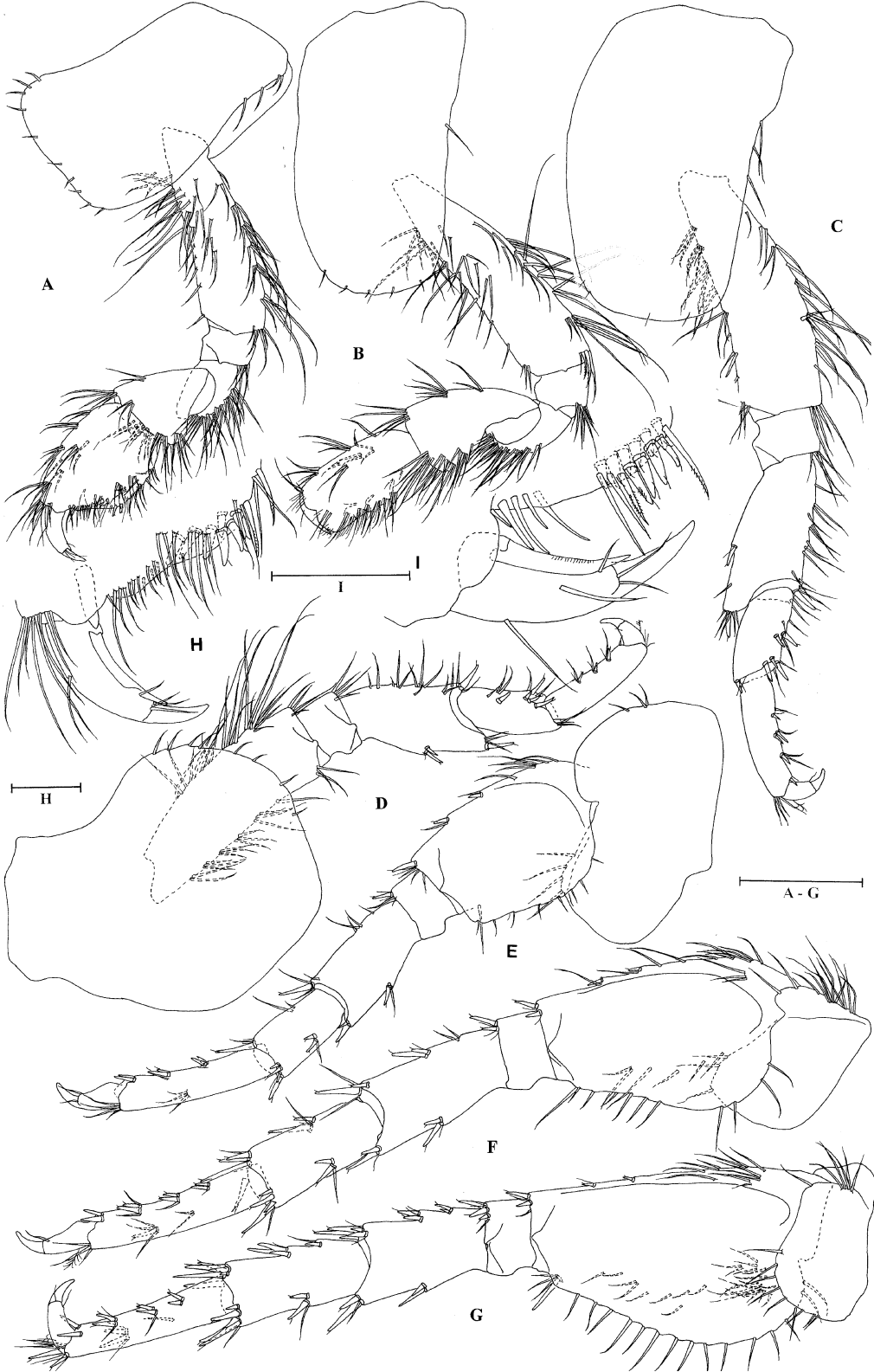


Fig 5. *Eurypodogammarus helobius* sp. nov., female. A. Gnathopod 1. B. Gnathopod 2. C. Pereopod 3. D. Pereopod 4. E. Pereopod 5. F. Pereopod 6. G. Pereopod 7. H. Propodus palm of gnathopod 1. I. Propodus palm of gnathopod 2. Scale bars: A G = 0.5 mm, H I = 0.1 mm.



Fig 6. *Eurypodogammarus helobius* sp. nov., female. A. Coxal plate of right gnathopod 1. B. Basis of pereopod 7 (inner view). C. Uropod 1. D. Uropod 2. E. Uropod 3. F. Telson. G. Epimeral plate 1. H. Epimeral plate 2. I. Epimeral plate 3. J. Coxal gill of gnathopod 2. K. Coxal gill of pereopod 3. L. Coxal gill of pereopod 4. M. Coxal gill of pereopod 5. N. Coxal gill of pereopod 6. O. Coxal gill of pereopod 7. P. Oostegite of gnathopod 2. Q. Oostegite of pereopod 3. R. Oostegite of pereopod 4. S. Oostegite of pereopod 5. T. Urosomites 1-3. Scale bars: A-F, T = 0.2 mm, G-S = 0.5 mm.

spines accompanied by 2 setae.

Uropod 3 (Figs. 4F, G). Relatively short, peduncle with distal spines; inner ramus less than one-third of primary article of outer ramus, with 1 spine on inner margin and 1 distal plumose seta; outer ramus foliaceous, primary article with 2 groups of spines on outer margin, a row of 8 plumose setae on inner margin, terminal article longer than adjacent spines, about one-fourth of the length primary article.

Telson deeply cleft (Fig. 4L), each lobe with 1 distal spine, 1 distolateral and 1 basofacial spine.

Description of female. Body length 8.5 mm, with about 20 juveniles.

Gnathopod 1 (Figs. 5A, H, 6A). Coxal plate with dilated anterior corner, ventral and posteroproximal margin setose; basis with many long setae on facial surface and margins; carpus short; propodus palm with 3 and 4 spines on lateral and medial margin; dactylus longer than palm margin, different from that of male, without concavity, accessory lobe long, with 1 seta on outer margin and 4 setae at hinge of nail.

Gnathopod 2 (Figs. 5B, I). Propodus subrectangular, elongate, palm with 5 spines on lateral margin, including 3 stout spines and 2 pectinate spines, 6 spines on medial margin; dactylus accessory lobe long, with 1 seta on outer margin, 2 setae on inner margin and 2 setae at hinge of nail.

Pereopods 3 and 4 (Figs. 5C, D) similar to those of male, merus wider and carpus shorter. Pereopods 5 and 6 (Figs. 5E, F) similar to those of male. Pereopod 7 (Figs. 5G, 6B) with more setae on inner surface of basis than that of male.

Uropod 1 (Fig. 6C). Peduncle with 1 basofacial spine, inner and outer margins with spines; inner ramus with 1 spine on outer margin; outer ramus with 2 spines on outer margin.

Uropod 2 (Fig. 6D). Peduncle with marginal spines; inner ramus marginally bare; outer ramus with 1 spine on outer margin.

Uropod 3 (Fig. 6E). Inner ramus less than one-third of outer ramus; outer ramus a little wider, with plumose setae on inner margin.

Telson deeply cleft (Fig. 6F), with apical and lateral spines.

Accessory gills of gnathopod 2 (Fig. 6J) and pereopods 3 (Fig. 6K) and 4 (Fig. 6L) less than half length of coxal gills; accessory gill of pereopod 5 (Fig. 6M) about half length of coxal gill; accessory gill of pereopod 6 (Fig. 6N) more than half of coxal gill; accessory gill of pereopod 7 (Fig. 6O) smallest.

Oostegites. Oostegite of gnathopod 2 strongly expanded (Fig. 6P), with short marginal setae; oostegites of pereopods 3 and 4 broad (Figs. 6Q, R), with marginal setae; oostegite 5 smallest (Fig. 6S), with few marginal setae.

Epimeral plates (Figs. 6G-I). Plate 1 with many long setae on anteroventral corner, and 5 setae on posterior margin; plates 2 and 3 with acute posterodistal angles, with 4 spines on ventral margin and 4-5 setae on posterior margin.

Urosomites 1-3 (Fig. 6T) dorsally flat, urosomite 1 with 4 single spines accompanied by setae; urosomite 2 with 1-1-1-2 spines; urosomite 3 with 2 spines on both lateral margins, and 1 seta and 1 spine on dorsal margin.

Etymology. The specific name "helobius" refers to the biotop, found in a wetland.

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中国异钩虾科一新属及新种记述 (甲壳纲, 端足目, 异钩虾科)

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摘 要 报道了采自云南的端足目异钩虾科沼泽宽肢钩虾 1 新属 1 新种, *Eurypodogammarus hedobius* gen. nov. et sp. nov. 。宽肢钩虾属区别于其它属在躯体粗壮, 每个基节鳃只有 1 个附鳃。文中详细描述了新属新种的个体特征及其与近似属种的比较, 同时附有特征图。研究标本保存于中国科学院动物研究所。

关键词 宽肢钩虾属, 异钩虾, 新种, 中国.

中图分类号 Q959. 223. 57